

**LEXIC, GRAMMATIC AND STYLISTIC TRANSFORMATIONS
ARE ANALYZED DURING THIS ARTICLE**

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Abstract: *In the article, all the changes that occur during translation, lexical, grammatic and stylistic changes, are discussed in detail during the analysis of A Farewell to arms. Below there are some examples for these transformations to better understand them.*

Key words: *translator, translation, work, dictionary, analysis, comment, author, concept, change, method.*

Introduction.

Ernest Hemingway is an American writer. In 1917, he started working as a journalist and reporter in Kansas City. Participant of the First World War. Hemingway lived in Paris until 1928, and in Cuba in 1939-1960. The first book of stories is "In our time". "The sun rises", "Goodbye, gun!". Among many great American writers, Hemingway is famous for his objective and terse prose style. As all the novels Hemingway published in his life, The Old Man and the Sea typically reflects his unique writing style. The language is simple and natural on the surface, but actually deliberate and artificial. He was not a simple fellow, by any means: he was vastly complex. Film-maker Ken Burns describes Hemingway as "tantalisingly complicated, which is what we like, because it is faithful to human beings". It's what we like, too — and it was doubtless this complexity that made Hemingway's novels as exceptional as they are.

Goodbye, gun! - Ernest Hemingway's 1929 novel. The book tells the story of love during the First World War. The novel is largely autobiographical - Hemingway served on the Italian front, was wounded in battle and was in a Milan hospital, where he became a nurse.

Main body

In the late summer of that year we lived in a **house** in a village that looked across the river and the plain to the mountains.

Уша йили ёз охирларида биз қишлоқда, **кулбада** ту рардик. Кулбадан қарида дарё билан водий, улардан ҳам олисроқда тоғлар ёстаниб ётарди.

Grammatical transformation: Here the complex sentence is translated as two simple sentences and also the word house here translated as “**kulba**” so this word causes to **lexic compensation** translation. **Chapter one Pages: 15-17**

In the **bed** of the river there were pebbles and boulders, dry and white in the sun, and the water was clear and swiftly moving and blue in the channels.

Дарёнинг ўзани офтобда оқарган, қуруқ қайрағочлар ва майда шағал билан қопланган, дарё шохобчаларида эво сув тип-ти- ник ва кўм-кўк бўлиб, шўх шалдираб оқиб борарди.

Here, the third meaning of the word bed, the meaning of the bottom of the river, shows the **compensation** type of **lexical** change. In addition, the descriptive expression in the sentence also created the **descriptive way of translation** of the **lexic**. Because the figurative expression is widely used in the sentence. **Chapter one Pages: 19-20**

Troops went by the house and down the road and the dust they raised powdered the leaves of the trees

Кульба олдидаги йўлдан **қўшинлар** ўтиб борар, уларнинг оёғидан кўтарилган тўзон оғочларнинг баргларига утирарди.

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There the word toops is translated as its another meaning and it causes to **lexic concretization** transformation **Chapter one Pages: 21-22**

The **trunks of the** trees too were dusty and **the** leaves fell early that year and we saw the troops march- ing along the road and the dust rising and leaves, stirred **by** the breeze, falling and the soldiers marching and afterward the road bare and white except for the leaves.

Оғочларнинг **шоҳлари** ҳам чанга бурганди, ўша йили япроқлар эрта тўкила бошлаганди, биз бул- сак, йўлдан кўшинларнинг ўтиб боришини, чанг-тўзон нинг кўкка ўрлашини, шамол япроқларни юлқиб-сул-киб урири б кетётганини, одимларини, сўнгра бу кимсасиз, бўм-бўш тупроқ йўлда ёлғиз япроқларгина тўкилиб ётишини томоша қилардик.

Grammatical transformation: during the translation prepositions and articles are omitted.

The word trunk is translated as a horn and it lead to **lexic concretization** transformation.

Stylistical change : Describing is used here an all these sentences means **Autumn Chapter one Pages: 23-25**

The plain was rich with crops; there were many orchards of fruit trees and beyond the plain the **mountains** were brown and **bare**.

Водий ерлари ҳосилдор эди, унда боғзорлар сероб эди, **ВОДИЙ** этагидаги толар эса тақир кўнғир толар эди.

Stylistical change. Personification. The main reason “vodiy etagi”, and bare mountains. As it is known that this kinds of condition are belong to people .

Chapter one Pages: 24-25

There was **fighting** in the mountains and at night we could see the flashes from the artillery.

Tog'larda **jang** ketmoqda, kechalari portlashlardan yo'lqinlar ko'tarilardi.

Stylistical Personification Transformation. The word fighting causes to this kind of change. Because fighting appropriate for people. **Chapter one Pages:**

25-26

There was fighting for that mountain too, but it was not successful, and in the fall when the rains came the leaves all fell from the chestnut trees and the **branches were bare**

Куз Кириб, ёмғир кетидан ёмғир куйиб Бергач, каш-танларнинг япроқлари дув тўкилдилар-да, шахри кип-ялангоч бўлиб қолдилар.

Grammatical transformation.

There was fighting.... This sentence omitted during the translation.

Stylistic Personification. the bareness of the trees showed revival. That is, the characteristics of people have been transferred to things **Chapter one Pages:**

27-28

Conclusion.

If we conclude from the analysis, it is natural that changes occur during the translation of the text from one language to another. We talked about **lexical, grammatical and stylistical** transformations. I think the examples given above provide a sufficient understanding of these types of changes.

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